RQ2 Kazak RQ2
Sibiriak RR4

S /190 cont./
291 Altai Kazak /Cossack/ women often wear a man's costume in the summer because it is more convenient to work in (to ride horseback) in the mountains.

S The food and drink of the Kazak /Cossack/ are simple.
262 His dinner consists of one dish -- meat soup (usually mutton)
272 and milk. Those living along the Irtysh eat a great deal of fish
273 (in various forms). Groats /kasha/ are rare, while potatoes and vegetables are quite common. Brick tea plays an important role in the diet of the Kazak /Cossack/, and no family celebration passes without it or without vodka. They drink their tea strong, taking a bite of sugar with it. Their bread is mostly of wheat (rye bread is very rare). Vodka is widely used. In the Altai they make an intoxicating beer of honey, which takes the place of wine.

S We have already spoken of the occupations of the Kazak
241 /Cossack/. Service duties do not leave much time for the
461 development of the productive forces of the Kazak /Cossack/
464 population. Since agriculture demands a great expenditure of
438 labor, it does not enjoy his favor, and if it is carried on, it is
439 almost always with hired workers -- Kirghiz /Kazak/. Trade
K in livestock and goods, or even in bread which has been bought,
[464] is preferred as an easier and more profitable occupation, thanks
[439] to such undemanding and compliant buyers as the Kirghiz /Kazak/. The Kazak /Cossacks/ of the Kokchetav uyezd (former peasants) are considered the best grain farmers.

S There are many livestock raisers along the Irtysh and in
233 the steppe uyezds (Akmolinsk and Atbasar), where the natural
S conditions are also propitious. Some of them have tens and
[471] even hundreds of thousands in capital from this occupation. The
S Irtysh (and a few of the Kokchetav) Kazak /Cossacks/ engage
226 in fishing, but they do this in a quite primitive fashion and it does not constitute a substantive business, but only an auxiliary one. Fishing with nets, as an industry, exists only on Lake
S Zaisan, where small fishing families are gathering. Beekeeping
231 is carried on by the Kazak /Cossacks/ in the Altai, but it is poorly set up and does not yield such good results as among the peasants living next to them.

/214 cont./

000 character for only a small part of the population.

461 The Kirghiz /Kazak/ do not hire themselves out for work
•464 that requires considerable effort in physical labor. Impoverished Kirghiz /Kazak/ (dzhetak /or djetak/), however, make up the main contingent of laborers in the metallurgical and agricultural undertakings of the region and are preferred to Russians, being cheaper and stronger workers.

574 The social life of the Kirghiz /Kazak/ is well developed, but it amounts to feasts, journeys, and entertainment. The various family events and celebrations are always accompanied by a feast for the entire village and even for the nearest villages, endless recounting of news, games among the young people, and songs of the "olengchi."

565 The social organization of the Kirghiz /Kazak/ can be
571 called democratic, since the ancient sultan clans (Valikhan,
[614] Ablai /or Ablay/, Bukey, and others) and the hadjis (the descendants of Mohammed) enjoy no special privileges, even though they are considered the secular and spiritual aristocracy. Their
567 influence on the people is considered insignificant. Slavery (a slave is called "kul") existed among the Kirghiz /Kazak/ in earlier times (to the middle of the 19th century), being created by the political life of that time (the frequent internecine wars between tribes and wars with neighboring peoples -- the Bashkir, Kalmyk, etc.). Also, at the end of the 18th century slavery
[175] was legalized by the Russian government. In the fortresses of Yamyshev and Semipalatinsk slave trading existed for a long time from among the Kirghiz /Kazak/, and the Russians also acquired them as a labor force. The first attempt to limit slavery was made in 1822, with the formation of Kirghiz /Kazak/ okrugs. According to the law of that year all the slaves from among the Kirghiz /Kazak/ were to remain with their owners, but the acquisition of more was strictly forbidden. The situation of the slaves was hard, as it was for the peasants of Russian landowners. The owners disposed of their life and death, without bearing responsibility for it. A whole group of people, called Tiulengut /Tyulengut/ (usually impoverished Kirghiz /Kazak/),

KN 233 includes one of the highest Kazakh proportions, more than 68 per cent.[3] Also, the regions where the Kazakhs are in the greatest majority have K [131] the lowest density figures—figures which fall in the herding range, KN [161] below that found in farming areas.

In industry, Russians occupy a predominant position, seconded by Ukrainians. The Kazakhs play only a tertiary role in industry and in transport. Examination of honors lists shows that the proportion of K KN 463 Kazakhs among the recipients of honors in industry is far lower than the proportion of Kazakhs in the population of their republic. The ●464 Kazakhs are not participating to the extent of their population strength in the industrial and transport development. They are not learning the skilled crafts of industrialization which would possibly recompense them for having had their herding lands taken away from them. This does not necessarily mean that they are being discriminated against, although this is a possible explanation. A second possibility is that the Kazakhs themselves are not coming forward to be trained, that they withdraw from the Soviet scheme of things and wish to have no part of it. They do not have the background in technical culture to develop a skilled labor force on their own.

K 562 Consideration of the division of labor by sex provides another per- 464 spective to this problem. The honors lists and lists of female workers KN in railroad journals (Turksib, organ of the Railroad workers of [463] Kazakhstan) reveal how few Kazakh women there are in these fields. For instance, during World War II not a single Kazakh women was mentioned in the railroad field, despite the drawing away of men to the war. Rewards for building the Mointy-Chu line went to 46 Russians and Ukrainians, of whom 11 were women, and to 17 Turks, of whom one was a woman.[4] In the more highly advanced fields, such as the finance K and credit system, there is an even more pronounced absence of Turks [463] (Kazakhs) and especially of Turkic women. Medalists in the Alma-Ata region in the finance and credit field in 1953 were distributed as follows by nationality and sex:[5]

	Slavic	Turkic	Germanic	Korean
Men	16	3	1	2
Women	36	2	1	0

There were no Turkic names among the 39 scientific workers of the KSSR who received medals; 38 were Slavic, one Germanic.[6]

Again one must be careful to distinguish among the several factors which contribute to this state of affairs. On the one hand there is the picture of general nonparticipation by Kazakhs in Soviet developments. K The situation of Kazakh women is made worse by their age-old position; 562 women in Kazakh society have always had specified tasks to perform, and have taken their place behind the male leaders. The question of

[3] *Bol'shaia Sovetskaia Entsiklopedia*, Vol. 13, 1952.
[4] *Kazakhstanskaia Pravda*, 30 Oct and 1 Nov 53.
[5] *Ibid.*, 18 Nov 53.
[6] *Ibid.*, 19 Nov 53.